AMENDMENTS

In the Claims:

1.-10. (Canceled)

11. (Currently Amended)   A method of inserting an exogenous nucleic acid into the genome of a mouse or rat, said method comprising:

introducing into said mouse or rat a P-element derived vector comprising said exogenous nucleic acid under conditions sufficient for transposition to occur, wherein said vector comprises a pair of P-element transposase recognized insertion sequences flanking **a P-feet flanked domain of at least about 2,000 bp in length, wherein said P-feet flanked domain comprises** a heterologous promoter and a single transcriptionally active gene that comprises said exogenous nucleic acid, wherein said single transcriptionally active gene is separated from one of said P-element transposase recognized insertion sequences by a distance of about 1,000 bp or less, so that said exogenous nucleic acid is inserted into said genome.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Previously Presented)   The method according to Claim 11, wherein said vector comprises a transposase domain.

14. (Previously Presented)   The method according to Claim 11 wherein said method further comprises introducing a second vector comprising a transposase domain into said animal.

15. (Previously Presented)   The method according to Claim 11, wherein said exogenous nucleic acid ranges in length from about 50 to 150,000 bp.

16.-26. (Canceled)

27.   (Previously Presented)   A mouse or rat or cells derived from said mouse or rat that has a pair of P-element transposase recognized insertion sequences integrated into the genome of said mouse or rat or cells derived therefrom.

28.-30. (Canceled)

31.   (Previously Presented)   The composition of claim 27 wherein said mouse or rat or cells derived therefrom has a pair of P-element transposase recognized 31bp insertion sequences integrated into the genome of said mouse or rat or cells derived therefrom.

32.-38. (Canceled)

Please enter the following new claims:

39.   (New) The method according to Claim 11, wherein said method is a method of inserting an exogenous nucleic acid into the genome of a mouse.

40.   (New) The method according to Claim 11, wherein said method is a method of inserting an exogenous nucleic acid into the genome of a rat.

41. **(New)** A method of inserting an exogenous nucleic acid into the genome of a mouse, said method comprising:

introducing into said mouse a P-element derived vector comprising said exogenous nucleic acid under conditions sufficient for transposition to occur, wherein said vector comprises a pair of P-element transposase recognized insertion sequences flanking a P-feet flanked domain of at least about 2,000 bp in length, wherein said P-feet flanked domain comprises at least one transcriptionally active gene that is within at least 50 bp of one of the P-element transposase recognized sequences and a transposase domain.

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42. **(New)** A method of inserting an exogenous nucleic acid into the genome of a mouse, said method comprising:

introducing into said mouse a P-element derived vector comprising said exogenous nucleic acid under conditions sufficient for transposition to occur, wherein said vector comprises a pair of P-element transposase recognized insertion sequences flanking a P-feet flanked domain of at least about 2,000 bp in length, wherein said P-feet flanked domain comprises at least one transcriptionally active gene that is within at least 50 bp of one of the P-element transposase recognized sequences, wherein said method further comprises inserting a second P-element vector comprising a transposase domain into the genome of said mouse or cells derived therefrom.

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